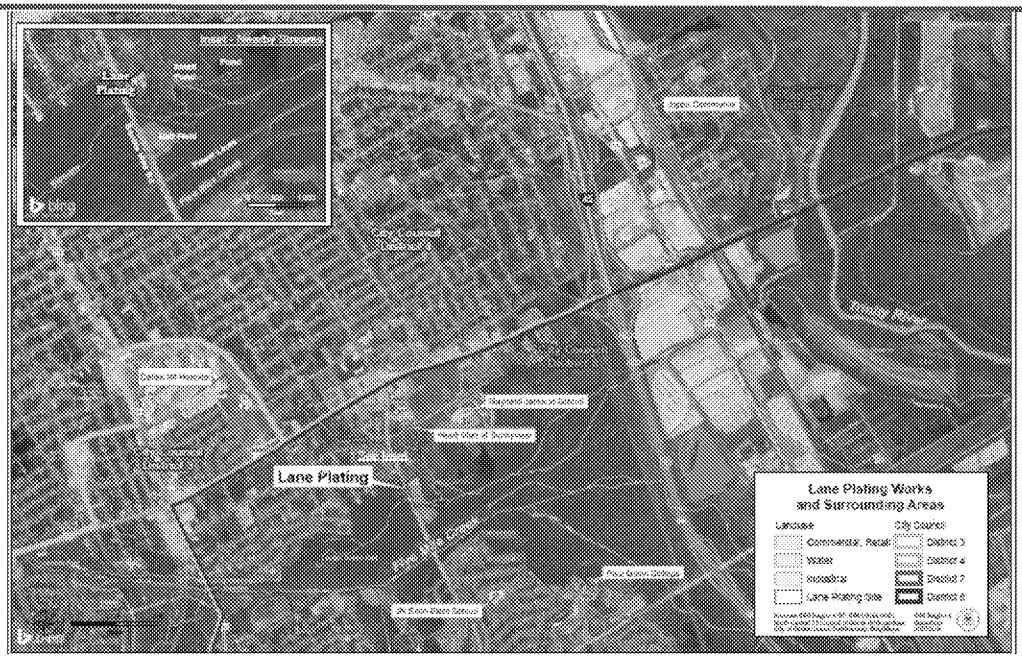
Lane Plating Works Superfund Site

Community Meeting
March 7, 2019

U.S. EPA Region 6

Lane Plating Superfund Site

5322 Bonnie View Road in Dallas, TX.



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Site History:

- Site is a former electroplating facility that operated for approximately 90 years
- Nov. and Dec. 2015 – TCEQ conducted a limited removal action to secure immediate site hazards
- Feb. 2016 – TCEQ collected groundwater samples from on-site facility wells
- Jan. and Feb. 2016 – Site referred to TCEQ and EPA Superfund/Removals Programs

2010 to 2015 – TCEQ conducted investigations and pursued formal enforcement in response to a series of hazardous waste violations

Dec. 2015 – Site owners filed for bankruptcy, enforcement exhausted

Nov. and Dec. 2015 – additional info. on TCEQ removal action
-Secured the facility and lab-packed select chemicals
-Pumped and containerized waste from two on-site sumps
-Properly disposed of six containers of cyanide materials off-site

Facility conducted primarily hard chromium and cadmium plating

On-site groundwater sample:
-Chromium/hexavalent chromium detected above EPA/TCEQ regulatory levels in one well
-hold time for CrVI exceeded by one day, data review not performed.

Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection:

- TCEQ Superfund Section performed site assessment activities under a federal EPA grant
- Feb. to May 2016 – Preliminary Assessment (PA)
  - Site reconnaissance and review of available information
- June 2016 to Jan. 2017 – Site Inspection (SI)
  - Collect new information and sampling data

PA:
-Evaluated migration/exposure pathways
-Evaluated receptors and potential sources
-Most receptors identified within the surface water pathway

SI:
-Collected approximately 13 sediment/surface water paired samples
-Evaluated surface water migration pathway
-Collected soil, surface water, and sediment samples
-Several metals attributable to the site were detected in surface water and sediment samples above background concentrations

Primary receptors near the site are small streams and associated wetlands

SI samples collected in overland segment and streams flowing through wetlands near site

Groundwater pathway ruled out:
-TCEQ performed water well database search ad drive-by receptor survey
-no drinking water wells located within 1.0 mile of site
-confirmed neighborhoods around site are supplied water by City of Dallas, a surface water source of drinking water
-surface water intakes for City of Dallas are located upstream (N or west) from the site
-confirmed site is not located in a wellhead protection area
-confirmed Trinity River near site is not used or designated as public supply of drinking water
-City of Dallas water supply is safe source of drinking water subject to regulation/oversight and regular water testing

Soil samples
- No off-site soil exceedances of human health benchmarks at this time (one sample collected from Arden Terrace Park)
- Current soil contamination is limited to on-site property
- Soil investigation will be expanded on during EPA Superfund process

Site Listing to National Priorities List:

- Feb. 2017 to Jan. 2018 – Hazard Ranking System (HRS) package developed and site proposed to National Priorities List (NPL)
  - Site eligible for NPL based on detected levels of metals to the surface water migration pathway
- May 2018 – Site listed on the NPL
- Soil, groundwater, and surface water pathways to be further evaluated under EPA Superfund process

HRS is a screening tool used by EPA to determine if a site should be placed on the NPL, not a risk assessment

Maximum score of 50 driven by actual contamination present in wetlands and potential contamination of human food chain and State-endangered species territories in surface water pathway

Observed release definition: attributable to site and significantly above background value (SQL if not detected, 3X detected concentration greater than SQL)

Sediment and surface water results – all results below incidental ingestion and dermal contact TCEQ human health benchmarks

Surface water results – additionally compared to human health incidental or sustainable fishery benchmarks, dependent on stream size
-all off-site surface water results were below human health incidental fishery benchmarks (samples collected between site and Trinity River)
-includes samples collected from small stream near baseball diamond and College Park; Five Mile Creek and College Park have not been sampled
-one off-site surface water result detected at an estimated concertation slightly above the human health sustainable fishery benchmark for manganese (sample collected from Trinity River)
-this sample was not used in the site HRS score because there are other potential sources of contamination in this area and it could not be attributed to the site
-located away from main Joppa Preserve/Lemmon Lake Park area; no samples collected from ponds located inside preserve/park
-this segment of the Trinity River is listed as an impaired water body based on chemicals that have not been associated with the site (dioxins, PCBs);
-DSHS issued fish consumption advisories for this segment in 2010
-manganese was detected in site waste samples, but there is no specific documentation of manganese used in facility processes
-there have been no fish tissue samples collected in association with this site
-SI sampling to be expanded upon under EPA Superfund process

-screening benchmarks are still preliminary

TCEQ Contact

- Rebecca Storms, Superfund Section Project Manager, 512.239.2466 rebecca.storms@tceq.texas.gov

It's best to summarize your key points again at the end of the presentation and to leave this slide up while you answer questions. You'll get better, more focused questions if you do.

EPA's Role

- **Implement the Superfund law which allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites.**

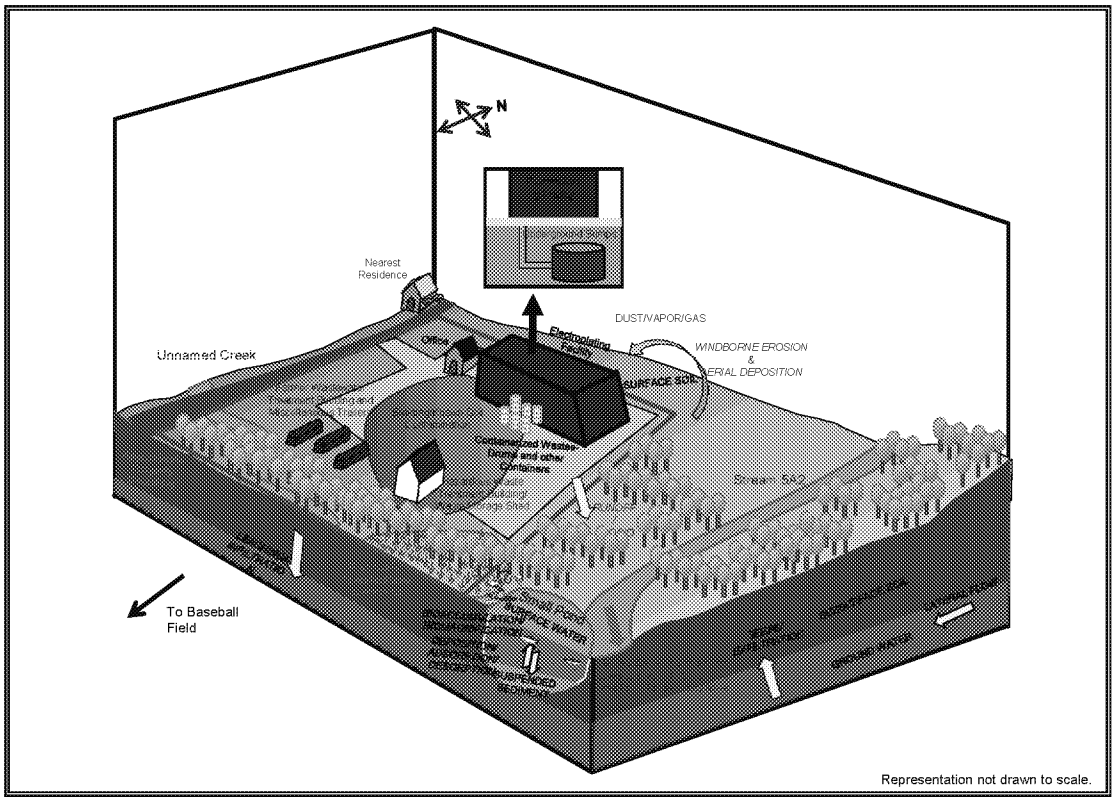
- **Goals**
  - Protect human health and the environment
  - Involve communities in the process
  - Return sites to productive use

EPA Actions

- 2016 - TCEQ referred the site to EPA. EPA immediate response to remove surface wastes.
- 2018 - EPA adds the Site to the National Priorities List to complete the long-term cleanup.
- 2019 - EPA begins studies for long-term cleanup.

What EPA will study

- **Soils**
  - Contamination from metal plating operations.
- **Surface Water**
  - Runoff from the Site into nearby creeks.
- **Groundwater**
  - Contamination can seep to groundwater and discharge to surface water.
  - **Groundwater is not used for drinking water around the Site.**



Graphical Presentation of the Preliminary Human Health Conceptual Site Model

Priorities

- **Ensure no current human exposure**
  - Contact with site soils.
  - Contact with surface water.
  - Consumption of groundwater.
- **Develop long-term cleanup plans**
- **Engage the community in the solutions**
- **Implement the cleanup**

What is next?

- **Install new groundwater wells and sample**
  - Evaluate how contamination can move
- **Collect additional soils data**
  - Determine depth of soil contamination
  - Sample in areas of surface water runoff
- **Collect Sediment and Surface Water Samples**
  - Evaluate possible impact from surface water runoff

EPA CONTACTS

- Kenneth Shewmake - Superfund RPM 214.665.3198, shewmake.Kenneth@epa.gov
- Edward Mekeel - Community Involvement Coord., 214.665.2252, mekeel.edward@epa.gov
- www.epa.gov/superfund/lane-plating.gov


Phase One Soil Boring Locations and Existing Soil Data
Former Wastewater Treatment Building
Miscellaneous Trailers
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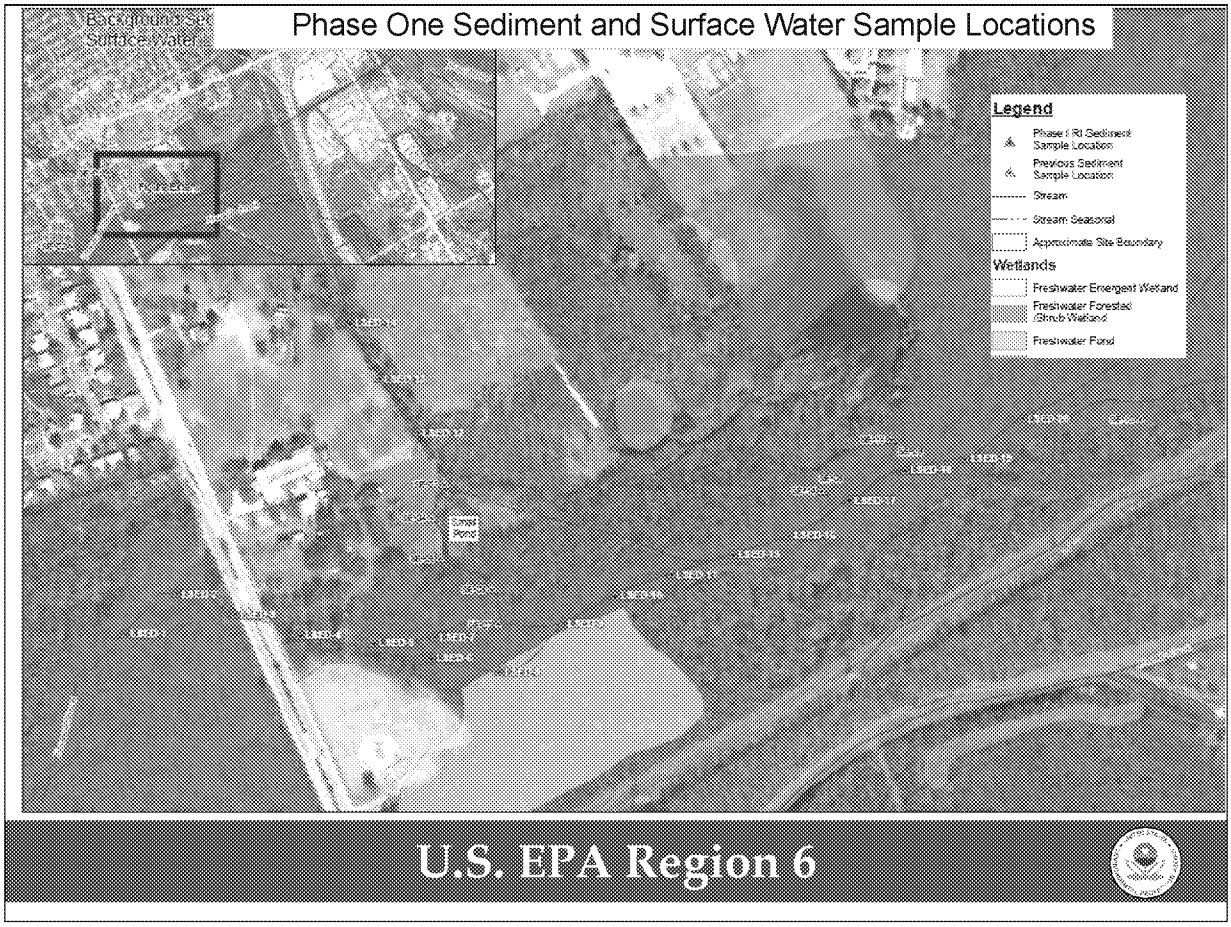
Phase One Sediment and Surface Water Sample Locations
Background Soil
Surface Water
Legend
Phase I RI Sediment Sample Location
Previous Sediment Sample Location
Stream
Stream Seasonal
Approximate Site Boundary
Wetlands
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Freshwater Forested /Shrub Wetland
Freshwater Pond
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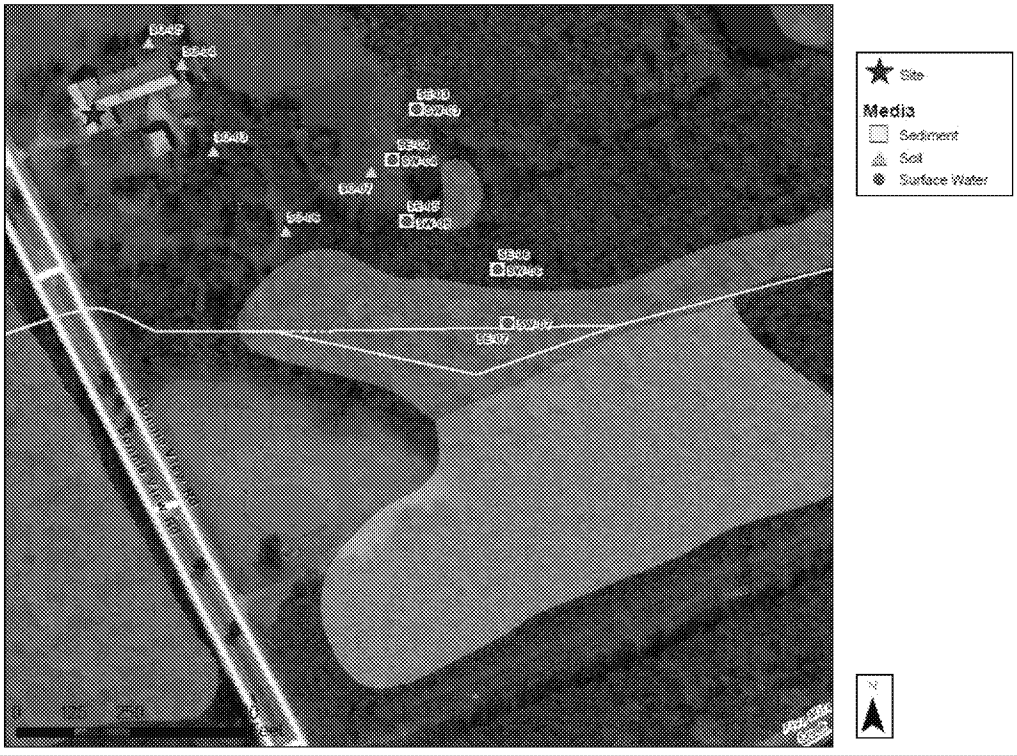
SI Sample Locations



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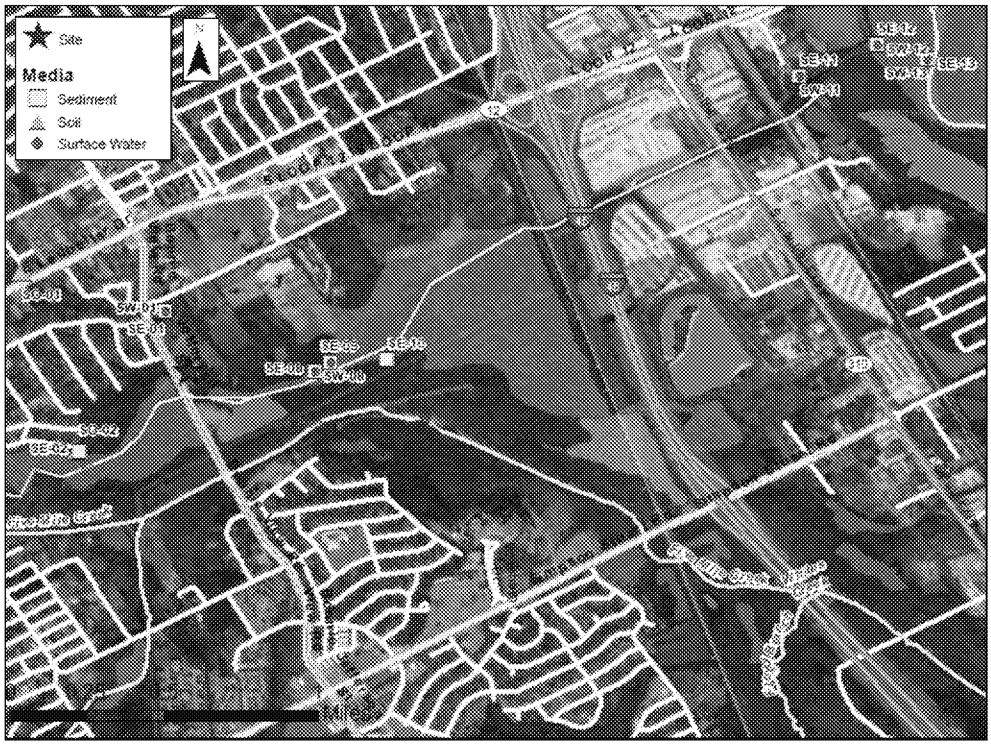
SI Sample Locations



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